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"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

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OPINION OF GEN. WASHINGTON IN ENGLAND.

The following is the conclusion of a long and interesting article in the October number of the London Foreign Quarterly Review, being a review of Sparks' Life of Washington, published in this country.

[illegible] has taken the liberty to pronounce your report and immortalize you in a short sentence, which will be found in the book I send [illegible] I have a large acquaintance [illegible] who unite such unbiassed views of [illegible] are the only [illegible]

[illegible] happiness of the world.

Washington certainly [illegible] materials that wonderfully [illegible] for the possession of [illegible] to be appears either ridiculous, brave or his own [illegible] just from the general accompaniment of personal bravery—reckless hardihood. It is possible that all this might not [illegible] under cover of action, and [illegible] seem to have [illegible] many men of [illegible]; but nature had [illegible] in her cauldron [illegible], and, taken in a whole [illegible] considered large. A [illegible] style is greatly defective in [illegible] and elegance and coherence of [illegible] but a fair broad line of common [illegible] and judicious reasoning in discussing [illegible] all the strike. There are [illegible] of character and composition [illegible] yet he was neither [illegible] nor [illegible] like that distinguished writer. [illegible] the gentle pleasings of their natures, there is a wondrous [illegible] blance. They did not think alike on many subjects, were [illegible] immutable forces of moral [illegible] opposite both carried out of which they were practically observant. Precisely [illegible] of Cavalierism did not have [illegible] plimentary, but a [illegible] in habits and intellect [illegible] latter point we think it [illegible] to [illegible] words. Washington never appear[illegible] later years of his life, to have [illegible] Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, [illegible] constant attendant at Church, and always advocating the cause of religion. We are inclined to think that he was rather a latitudinarian in his religious notions," since it is difficult to conceive a Churchman, when, dying, not outwardly testifying his faith, and uttering prayers for his soul.—Possibly the character of Washington led him to much internal musing and inward outbreathed supplication of God. His character possessed great moral goodness, his life was free from reproach, and his external devotions were constant. Still it is difficult to reconcile such a death with the holy and ennobling hopes of Christianity. Something of such a system, if held deep at the heart, must have evinced itself. We do not say this reprachfully over the warrior's bier, but to us it would have been most satisfactory, and to the world more strongly evident of a firm indwelling hope, had there been even a slight development of the holy belongings of futurity. Still, in the duties of his public station, in his charity to the poor, in the constant ascription of all his successes to the Divine Being, in the offices of son, husband, and brother, in his warm and generous friendship to his military associates, and especially La Fayette, in his love to his country, there are no points of reproach, but in all these offices he appears to merit the highest commendation. "Non omnia possumus omnes."

In this combination of qualities is to be found the power of Washington. On him we conclude our remarks, in the language of his last biographer:

"It is the harmonious union of the intellectual and moral powers, rather than the splendor of any one trait, which constitutes the grandeur of his character. If the title of great man ought to be reserved for him, who cannot be charged with an intolerable vice, who spent his life in establishing the independence, the glory and durable prosperity of his country, who succeeded in all he undertook, and whose greatness were never won at the expense of honor, justice, integrity, or by the sacrifice of a single principle, this title will not be denied to Washington."

The laborious and accurate work, to which the life we have reviewed, is prefixed, we are happy to learn, has been extremely successful in America. It is stereotyped, and more than 9000 complete sets have been already sold. It is still selling with considerable briskness in the Southern and Western States, where literature permeates with slower course than in those bordering on the Atlantic, by reason of the distance from Boston, the place of publication, and the difficulties of conveyance. In the remaining eleven volumes Mr. Sparks has adopted an arrangement of the multifarious materials into five parts; the first embracing official letters relating to the French War, and private correspondence before the American Revolution, from 1754 to 1775, two volumes; second, correspondence and

*The reviewer is certainly wrong here. There is abundant proofs that Washington was not a latitudinarian in his opinions, and much reason to think that he was a believer in the first sense of the word. If a man live the life of a christian, it is not of much importance whether he dies in an ecstacy or a calm.

[illegible] according to the [illegible] of the American Revolution, from June 1775 to 1783, six volumes; third, private letters from the time Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-chief of the army to his [illegible] Presidency, from 1783 to 1789, two volumes; fourth, letters official and private [illegible] the beginning of his Presidency to the [illegible] of his life, from 1789 to 1794, two volumes; fifth, speeches and messages to Congress, proclamations and addresses, one volume; [illegible] and letters, two volumes. If Washington has not found a Homer to give to actual [illegible] ideal glory, he has at least obtain[illegible] a faithful and [illegible] biographer. [illegible] has given him [illegible] he was, and leaves the [illegible] have sought [illegible] well understood [illegible] have been [illegible] faithful to [illegible] things. Whether [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] of Washington [illegible] the question of his [illegible] English Crown] to [illegible] position he attained. To his [illegible] it must have been deeply [illegible] trying to trace his writings "no line which, [illegible] he might wish to blot;" [illegible] moral intemperance, to be [illegible] or defended by the force [illegible] circumstances; but a singular [illegible], a [illegible] freedom from all [illegible] that have [illegible] degraded, and [illegible] the lustre of many a helmed [illegible] many a crowned king, and many [illegible] sovereign.

EPITAPH [illegible] VAN BUREN.

We [illegible] correspondent of [illegible] for the following epi[illegible] Martin Van Buren, from [illegible] that his Excellency, [illegible] fellow, died of the *Botts*. However [illegible] friends may suffer from the *cause of his decease*, [illegible] he is certainly [illegible]

[illegible] by Old Tip,
[illegible] of spot or whip,
[illegible] bare," shame to tell;
[illegible] he back'd and fell.
[illegible] fell by fault of rider,
[illegible] paign, mistook hard cider:
[illegible] with found cause remote,
[illegible] that *Joel* wrote;
[illegible] some say it was over-weight
[illegible] broke him down and sealed his fate.
[illegible] *Lord* and the Treasury *Sub*,
[illegible] ever lived that through could rub.
[illegible] saw print of mortal blow,
[illegible] though 'twere made with eye of *Hoor*.
In these things said in truth or spleen,
It matters not a whit, I ween.
One fact is plainly to be seen,
Without the aid of optics keen:
As sure as Kinderhook her rots,
His *coup de grace* was given by Botts.

EXTRAORDINARY OPERATION.

A most extraordinary operation was performed the other day by Dr. Jules Guerin, on a young gentleman twenty two years of age, who had all his muscles and tendons so dreadfully contracted that his knees were drawn up to his chin, his arms contorted, and his body the picture of most hideous deformity. The Doctor determined, after studying the case, to operate upon him by the subcutaneous section of his muscles; and a large party of the most eminent medical men of the capital, as well as some from Russia and Germany, were invited to be present at the operation. The patient, it may be at once premised, bore the whole with the greatest fortitude.

Muscles and Tendons cut at the Elbow.

The two brachial biceps,	2
The round drooators,	2
The two radical anteriors,	2
The two common superficial inflectors,	2
The two small palmaries,	2
Do. do. in the Fore arm.	
The isolated tendons of the two cubital anteriors,	2
The isolated tendons of the large and small palmaries,	4
The isolated tendons of the two large abductors of the thumb,	2
Do. do. at the Knees.	
The sutorial,	2
The two crural biceps,	2
The two demi membranal,	2
The two demi tendinous,	2
The two right internals,	2
The fascia lata,	1
The lateral external ligaments,	2
Do. do. at the Feet.	
The two tendons Achilles,	2
The two anterior leg-muscles,	2
The two common extensors,	2
The two extensors of the great toe,	2
The two anterior peromial,	2
Do. do. in the body.	
The grand pectoral muscle,	1
	FORTY TWO

The operation was conducted throughout with the greatest sang froid and courage; nothing but the eric, eric, of the bristouri was heard, or a sigh from the patient.—When the poor fellow was thus untied, his limbs were stretched out, and his course of clinical treatment commenced. In the evening he slept soundly, had no fever, and is now nearly recovered from his wounds.—*English paper.*

If you love your grand-children, or expect to have any, file your newspapers. So says the Saturday Courier.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

"In the University of Gen. Harrison if is stated that the [illegible] conferences held between him and [illegible] in 1810, "a Methodist preacher by the name of Winans behaved with [illegible] impertinency in sending a blanket and standing in defiance of the ladies, when an instant struck him and [illegible] from the Governor." Mr. Levi C. Harris, of Raymond, Mississippi, addressed a letter to the Rev. William Winans, of the same State, requesting to know if the were the clergy man alluded to in the statement, and asking at the same time his opinion of General [illegible] character, &c.

Mr. Winans is well known as a Methodist preacher of great eloquence and ability, [illegible] in his manners, and energetic in character. He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which met in Baltimore last spring, and was distinguished among the many able men in that body. We have room for some extracts only from this letter, in reply to the interrogatories of Harris. He says:

"I am the Winans spoken of in the Biography of Gen. W. H. Harrison as present on the occasion above referred to. I was, during the year 1810, travelling as a Methodist itinerant preacher on the circuit which embraced the town of Vincennes—the place of General, then Governor, Harrison's residence. At the time of the conference or council mentioned in your inquiry, I was enjoying, as I *often did*, the hospitality of the Governor. The council was held in his yard, not more than fifty yards from his door. The number of Indians belonging to the party of Tecumthe was sixty or seventy; and there were from fifty to sixty whose part had not been openly taken, though little doubt was entertained that most of them would join that chief in case of collision between him and the whites.

"In the course of the discussion, Tecumthe, who, as well as the rest of the Indians, was seated upon the ground, sprang to his feet, and angrily pronounced Gen. Harrison a *liar*, or what he had just said a *lie*. The Indians, of his party, followed this movement of their chief; and, by tone and gesture, indicated a hostile purpose. Nearly all these Indians were armed for *close* conflict; whereas not more than about twenty of the *whites* had any sort of arms. I was standing at the back of Gen. Gibson, Secretary of the Territory, who had been some twenty years a prisoner among the Shawnee Indians, and who, consequently, knew their manner well, and I heard him say to Lieut. Jennings, "Have your men' (alluding to a sergeant's command who were then on guard) 'Have your men ready—there is danger.'

"About the same instant the Governor rose and bade the interpreter tell Tecumseh that 'the council was dissolved, for he would sit no longer with such a scoundrel.' All believed that there was a probability of an attack from the Indians, and I have now no doubt there would have been, had not the position of Tecumseh and the other chiefs been such with relation to the sergeant's guard as to render it almost certain that they would fall in the onset. No man could have acted with more cool, deliberate bravery, than did Governor Harrison on this trying occasion. I spent the evening and night of this dreadful day in his family; and though the Indians were encamped within half a mile of the house, there was not in him, during the whole time, the slightest indication of a want of courage, though there was provident and judicious care taken to be ready for a night attack, should one have been made by the Indians, as was apprehended would be the case."

He goes on to say of Gen. Harrison:

"Thirty years ago, I considered him equal to any public man of his years; and his public conduct since, both in the camp and in the Senate, has satisfied me that my opinion was well founded. It will be difficult, I think, to fix upon any individual who, during the last forty years, has counselled more wisely, acted more prudently or efficiently, or committed *fewer* errors than Gen. William Henry Harrison. And my observation, during a recent intercourse with him, afforded me the gratifying assurance that his mind has lost little if any of its activity or energy by the wear and tear of sixty seven years. Indeed he might well pass for a man of not more than fifty years of age, if judged of by either his corporeal or mental vigor or elasticity."

In speaking of the private character of General Harrison he observes:

"Of his *justice and benevolence* no question will be made among those who have enjoyed the pleasure of knowing his social qualities. There lives not, probably, one man who can rise up and charge the General with injury in regard to his property, his person, or his *reputation*. On the other hand, all who know him well will bear ready testimony to the kindness, the condescension, the active benevolence of his conduct towards those whom Providence has placed in less eligible circumstances than those in which he was placed."

"Of the *patriotism* of General Harrison, the history of the West, for nearly fifty years, is the imperial record; and as I have no claim to peculiar information in that matter, I shall not affront your intelligence by dwelling upon the instances that might be cited from that ample volume to illustration of his character in that respect. I will only say, that, whether you consider him as the Governor of a Territory, Agent of Indian Affairs, the Commander of an Army, a Member of the State Legislature, or a Senator in Congress, you will find *love of country* the leading star of his movements—the mainspring of his actions. To *this* he freely sacrificed wealth and ease, and what was far dearer to a man under the impulse of political ambition, that popularity with his [illegible] for continuance in office.—This last sacrifice he did emphatically make, when, contrary to what he knew were the wishes of his Ohio constituents, he voted in the Congress of the United States for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a *slave holding State*. How admirable the *gratitude of Southern* politicians opposed to his election to the Presidency, who *gratuitously* denounce him as an *Abolitionist!* How nobly *they* reward such self sacrificing patriotism in the *disinterested* defender of *their* rights and privileges!"

It will thus be seen that the testimony of Mr. Winans coincides with that of every unprejudiced observer who has had an opportunity of being personally a witness of Gen. Harrison's memorable actions. The fact that the brave old Hero achieved the most of his great exploits in a remote wilderness or a thinly peopled territory, or the native modesty of his character, which never permitted him to blazon forth his own deeds to the world—these two considerations, or both together, must have induced on the part of his opponents that singular hardihood and effrontery which emboldened them to call his character in question. Every successive development that makes General Harrison better known to his countrymen discloses some new quality of excellence that raises him still higher in their regard, and establishes more firmly his claims to their confidence and gratitude.—*Fay. Obs.*

EGYPT.

A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from France, says: "All the Governments and People of Europe turn their eyes to the ancient land of the Pharoahs." The remarkable man (Mehemet Ali) who rules over this empire, and whose name is mentioned at the present time oftener than that of almost any half civilized monarch, is now 71 years old. He is described by a late writer as being in height 5 feet 2 inches, of a sanguine and nervous *temperament*, his countenance open and agreeable, blending shrewdness and good temper in its expressions. His activity and industry are said to be great. Having been educated in youth as a man of business, he has good business tact, and attends in person to a great number of details connected with government affairs. His early opportunities for mental cultivation were limited; but he is said to be ready in numerical calculation, and to manifest uncommon general intelligence. He is remarkably liberal towards other religions, although a Mohammedan. It is now *thirty seven* years since he became master of Egypt. Although contradictory accounts are given respecting the degree of civilization which he has been instrumental in bringing into that country, it is certain that the removal thither of Europeans has done much to teach the Egyptians the arts of peace as well as of war. It was not until 1830 that Mehemet took a stand as an independent monarch. He had previously paid large tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, and had put forth all his military power and resources at the Sultan's command. But he now determined to act for himself, and to take possession of Syria, which he said had been promised to him for his services in the war with Greece. Towards the end of October, 1831, Mehemet Ali sent his son Ibrahim with an army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men to Syria. A series of dreadful conflicts ensued. The seige of St. Jean d'Acre was long and the struggle desperate, but on the 27th of May, 1832, the place was taken and the garrison made prisoners, with Abdallah, the Governor of the Province. Ibrahim then swept over the country to the northward, successful every where against the forces of the Sultan and was ready to march upon Constantinople itself! The Turkish Government became alarmed.—After calling on Great Britain for aid in vain, and after another dreadful encounter with Ibrahim, the Sultan threw himself into the arms of Russia. An immense Russian force was brought into the Turkish dominions, but the Sultan, becoming fearful of Russian alliance as of Mehemet Ali's rebellion, concluded to give up Syria. The dependance on Russia had, however, involved Turkey in bonds which could not be broken, and a treaty was agreed upon, on the 8th of July, 1833, called the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which placed Turkey, in the power of Russia to a humiliating degree.—The duration of the treaty was limited to eight years. From that time to this, Syria has been often in partial revolt against the government of Ibrahim, and the Sultan has been seeking an opportunity to recover it. At the latest advices, the question to whom it should be assigned had not been settled.

Ibrahim, the oldest son of Mehemet Ali, (or, as some have asserted, the adopted son,) is now 51 years of age. He is described as being of a strong constitution, naturally grave, somewhat forbidding in appearance, and less attractive in manners than his father. From the age of 16 he has been a military and civil officer. He is of course thoroughly versed in the tactics of war; indeed he has been instructed by European officers. It will be remembered that he figured very conspicuously in the war between Turkey and Greece. His energy and military capacities have been abundantly proved in his conduct of affairs in Syria. In his late contest with the Turkish forces on the plains of Nezib, he was completely victorious.

Ibrahim has been condemned as harsh and tyrannical in his government of Syria, and the same account has been given of Mehemet. But the rebellious tribes cannot be kept in subjection except by a strong hand. Both these warriors have done themselves honor by encouraging the improvements introduced by foreigners, and expending money freely in public works, hospitals, &c.

Mehemet Ali owns all the Territory of Egypt, and has it cultivated by men who are paid for their labor in a share of the produce. He has a monopoly of cotton, rice, opium, &c. "He is the farmer, the great merchant of the country. All business of exchange is done by him and for him." His maxim is "The earth belongs to God and to the sovereign who is his representative."

A NEW POTATO.

The following singular origin of what is apparently a new species of potato we take from the Maine Cultivator. The origin of the potato now used is lost in mystery, although the popular tradition has long been that it sprung from excrescent parts of a plant in South America. Does not the following seem to corroborate this notion?

"The year before last, Mr. John Smiley, a farmer in the Northern part of Augusta, noticed upon the stalks of the gilliflower, which the female members of his family had cultivated in a flower pot, some protuberances, or excrescences, like warts about the size of peas. They appeared perfectly formed and living substances, resembling the seeds that project from the stalk of that bolbous flower known as the tiger lily. Every body is acquainted with the gilliflower, as a very common annual plant resembling the pink in size and flower. Curiosity led him to preserve these excrescences,—they were not the natural seeds—and plant them the following spring. One of his neighbors also took a portion of them and did the same. Two or three came up and attained maturity; the product was over half a peck of good sized and very handsome potatoes.—These were preserved and planted the last Spring. They grew vigorously, and the result was about three bushels of a new sort of real potatoes. The potato is of an oblong form, smooth face, mostly white, mixed occasionally with purple. Mr. Hutchings, of the Augusta House, has cooked some of them and pronounces them superior. They may be a variety worth cultivating. But the mystery in our mind is, that they should have been the product of the gilliflower.—Was that the way potatoes first came?"—*Village Recorder.*

Discovery of America by the Danes.—There is certainly much reason to suppose this continent had been visited by some of the Northern nations of Europe prior to the time of Columbus and long before the revival of the subject by the Royal Danish Society, whose publications in relation to it are looked for with much interest. Many learned men had expressed their belief in such a circumstance. Dr. Franklin, in a letter to Mr. de Geblin, says: "If any Phœnicians arrived in America, I should rather think it was not by the accident of a storm, but in the course of their long and adventurous voyages; and that they coasted from Denmark and Norway over to Greenland, and down southward by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, &c., to New England, *as the Danes themselves certainly did some ages before Columbus.*"

I do not remember having seen this passage of Franklin's noticed in connection with the subject; and it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the National Intelligencer.

O. K.—The following contradictory definitions of O. K. are from the Baltimore Clipper. They are highly amusing:

O. K.—"Vot you mean by the letter O. K., vich I see every day, almost two, tree, eleven times, in za journal politique of za day?" asked a French gentleman in a crowd yesterday. "I read za grand national affair, and yen I come to za end I behold O. K. I glance my eye to the report of za election, and be begin wid O. K. Every ting has O. K.—and I never shall comprehend him."

"Why, sir," answered one of the company, looking very knowing, "it means *all korrect.*"

"No, monsieur," says another, "it stands for *orful katastrophe.*"

"You're mistaken," says a third, "it means *all for Kent.*"

"Wrong," exclaims a fourth, "the true meaning is *all konfirmed.*"

"Not right," says a fifth, "it means *all komplete.*"

"It means *old Kentuck,*" says a sixth.

"No it is'nt," roars out a seventh, who appeared to be a Cockney, "it is *orful kullosity.*"

"That's wrong," says an eighth, "it means that the political writers having exhausted all the words in the English dictionary, have been compelled to resort to single letters to express themselves. Therefore it's *all kompelled.*"

So the Frenchman was just as wise as ever.

"Short calls are best," as the fly said when he lit upon the hot stove.

JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA.

It is not a little remarkable that in the excited political contest which has for several months past been sweeping over our whole country, none of the administration papers so far as we have been able to learn, has ventured to assail the character of the Whig candidate for Vice President.

Why this has been the case, we are not prepared to say. True his character is altogether out of the reach of just censure, but so is Gen. Harrison's, yet he has been the subject of the most foul and constant abuse from the present party in power.

We give the following sketch of Gov. Tyler which is taken from the N. York "Log Cabin," and from which our readers will see that the People's candidate for the Vice Presidency, is quite a different man from the candidate of the Van Buren party, if indeed they have a candidate.—*Highland Messenger.*

"We wish every freeman in the Union were acquainted even as slightly as we are, with John Tyler, the Reform Candidate for Vice President of the United States. A nobler representative of a nobler race, the frank warm-hearted, hospitable planters of Virginia, we never had the good fortune to meet. Simple and unpretending in his manners, all his habits and taste formed from his life-long intercourse with his brother tillers of the soil, though often at the call of his country mingling in her Councils with the loftiest, Gov. Tyler is just such a man as any farmer would rejoice to have for a neighbor or companion, and with whom any plain citizen would enjoy a social evening, discussing the affairs of the neighborhood or the Nation—the best model of managing a farm or of putting an end to these villainous hard times.

"Mr. Tyler has been honored with the highest stations in the gift of his native State—among others those of Governor and United States Senator. To the latter, he was elected over John Randolph, ousting that eccentric genius in the fullness of his fame, by a vote of 115 to 110. Since that time (1828) he has been prominently before the eyes of the Union. Yet who can recall one act or vote throughout his Senatorial career which justly subjects him to a censure? None.

"Gov. Tyler was educated in the strictest school of Jeffersonian Democracy, and has ever been an ardent disciple of that school. He came into the Senate a decided supporter of the election of Gen. Jackson, and of course of his Administration. He did not hesitate, however, to oppose and defeat such measures of the Executive as his judgment pronounced pernicious and his vote and influence were cast against several of the President's most cherished but exceptionable nominations to office. It was doubtless unpleasant thus to provoke the wrath of the potent chieftain who ruled the Nation and was the idol of the dominant party, but duty left no alternative. After Gen. Jackson committed his great error of permitting himself to be offered a second time as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Tyler perceived that the tendencies of the Government to deviate from the Republican track became day by day stronger and more controlling; and when the Deposites of the public money were removed from the National into fifty State Banks by the simple edict of the President, in defiance of a direct vote of Congress, of the formal opinion of his own Cabinet, and of the strenuous remonstrance of the officer entrusted by law with the keeping of the Public Moneys, Mr. Tyler pronounced the act most despotic in its character and dangerous in its consequences, and opposed it with all his powers. The attitude he then assumed he has since firmly maintained."

"This resistance to the will of an invincible chieftain, was by no means the first evidence afforded of the stern independence of his character. In the preceding year, the measures of Gen. Jackson against the attempted nullification of South Carolina were under discussion in Congress, warmly supported by the great mass of the people of all parties. Mr. Tyler was opposed to nullification, and had done all in his power to avert the impending crisis, but he deprecated the passage of the Force Bill as fatal to the independence of the States. His single, solitary vote stands recorded on the journals of the Senate in opposition to the passage of that bill. It may have been a mistaken one, but the principles which governed, and the feelings which dictated it, will commend themselves to every manly breast."

"In 1836, Mr. Tyler's independence and integrity were subjected to a still sterner trial. The Senate had deliberately voted that the President, in causing the removal of the deposites, had assumed powers not confided in him by the Constitution and Law. A new Legislature of Virginia directed the senators from that State to vote for the expunging of this resolution from the journals of the Senate. Mr. Tyler deemed compliance with this mandate an abject prostration of the dignity and independence of the Senate at the footstool of executive power. He was a republican, and could not vote as he was directed; but he was also a firm believer in the doctrine that a representative is bound by the wishes of his constituents, and he could not vote against what appeared to be the commands of Virginia. But one course remained consistent with his principles and honor; he resigned the station to which he had been recently elected for a term of six years and retired to the shades of private life. He has since represented his county in the Legislature, having been elected by a unanimous vote; and he has received the votes of the whig members for U. S. Senator, but he has not sought office; and he was the only member of the National Convention at Harrisburg last winter, to whom his nomination to the second office in the Union was a source of embarrassment and indifference. By all besides, his acceptance under the delicate circumstances in which he was placed, was received with a burst of enthusiastic joy and thankfulness as the bond of union, and the assurance of a glorious triumph."

"Such is JOHN TYLER, the People's Candidate for Vice President of the United States."

HARK, SOMEBODY'S LOST.

FROM THE LOG CABIN, POST HORN.

To say fifteen minutes from Van Corner to Dissenseville, and from Salt Water to the Lake Waters, up and down the country and cross wise.

Fellow-citizens—Ever since the world began—all the hunts and chases tell'd on in all parts of creation, hain't been only a mere *fox hunt* to the rale *Fox chase* that has just been completed in these United States, by the grace of God, free and independent at last.

It has been known to every body, that for the last ten years it has been impossible to hatch eggs, or raise poultry, or to trust any thing at large of that nature—night arter night and day arter day—most arter most and chicken arter chicken was destroyed by the foxes, tell they got so bold and brazen at last they would come into the poultry yard in open day, or any where else, and kept the bell feathered tribe a kackling pretty much all the while. At first the folks got traps and dogs; but it got so at last, that the foxes got so numerous, it was just as much as a dog's life was worth to attack 'em—and folks began to despair—especially as it was found out that all the younger foxes got their directions from one *rale sly fox*, who as yet never had been track'd or trap'd, or driven to his hole; he was *every where*, in *every State* almost at the same time. And wherever he was reported to be, there it was found all the other foxes was most knowing and most impudent. So it was concluded that it was no use to try and trap the common run of foxes, but, if possible, make a general rally in all the States, and give chase to *the old fox*, especially—and not give up till he was run to his hole, and then *dig him out*—for it was thought if he was only caught, all the rest would be pretty scarce. Well, this matter being agreed upon, the first thing next to be done was to select a good *long winded* leader of the chase—one who would not give out and whose horn would be heard furthest. And, so we all agreed upon *Old Tip*—and we got him pretty well mounted, and he sounded his horn, and its echoes went up and down rivers, and across valleys, and over mountains, till folks all about creation got well acquainted with the sound—and on a given day, they assembled at their stations, and put in practice *the few general rulers* of the chase, capering a little round, and having a few sham chases just to get nimble,—and then on a signal from *Old Tip's horn*, they all started, and such a chase as I said afore, as then began, the hull created world has never before seen—for it was an everlasting wide and long country to chase over, and no one knowing yet where *the fox* would first break kiver, all hands at first went to work *beating the bush*. The first track was struck in Louisiana, and about 300 give chase there and run him out of that State—and he streaked it away North as hard as he could clip it, and knowing all the secret by ways, escaped till he reached the State of Maine. The Maine boys were wide awake, and as soon as they struck his track there, they raised an almighty shout and headed him off. He then sheared on to New Hampshire, where they are pritty much *all foxes*—and there for a spell took breath. But hearing the coming shout he struck for Vermont, in hopes the "Green Mountings," would furnish a kiver—but they were all awake there, and about 8000 folks, jined in the chase, and he remained no longer in Vermont than he could get out. "Well," thinks he, "this is pretty tite work, and I'am off South now, for they must be friendly to me there, seeing as how I tell'd all the foxes to be civil to the Southern Chickens"—and so he slips along to Georgia. The Georgia folks, however, not liking the natur of the breed, had already called their fox hunters together, and at the first show of a tract they all opened, and about 5,000 give chase there in a most noble stile, and he turned tail and run towards the middle States. In passing through the old North State of Carolina, he finds things too wide awake there to stop a minit—and just so it continued all the way through Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania—though he bothered the hunters plagily in Pennsylvania, for they don't understand *fox hunting* much in that State; except in a few counties, especially in Bucks county, and that is the reason why in that county they always have good poultry and plenty on't. So he continued North. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, they gave him an amazing close run, and no time to stop or double and nearest caught him. As for Massachusetts, he knew pritty well he stood no chance there, and so you see but one strait chase across—and taking a bite in New Hampshire, he tried for New York and run considerable well along the Hudson; but such a howl as met him in the west was a shiverer for him and he sheared off for Ohio, but that was out of the frying pan into the hot ashes; and looking around him and seeing all ready in the States—some 10,000, some 15,000, some more, some less—scouring the country and prepared to track; thinks he "it's no use; '*to the victor belongs the spoils*' was the doctrine of my party, and I may as well go for it to the last," and he made a dead track to the Log Cabin at the *North Bend*; with about 30,000 Buck eyes arter him, and old Tip at the head on 'em. I was standing near the door and I seed him coming, and now thinks I, here goes for Log Cabin mercy and hospitality, and I opened the door and in he streak'd, and just then came up old Tip all of a lather. "He's safe, says I, "Gineral, we have got him snug at last."

"Well, says the *Gineral* to his friends, fellow citizens, the chase is up; the old fox is in my possession, and I hope you will be satisfied that the Major and I will take good care of him, and give a good account of him. He is not in condition just now to be held up by the tail—he has had a hard run, and is considerably siled; but he'll do no more harm—let all go home and let their poultry out as in good times. You will not be troubled by foxes for a good spell to come, and if you are, it's your own fault, not mine. And with that, all joined in three hearty cheers for Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

THE PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

Whereas meetings have assembled since the Harrisburg Convention and the nomination of the Whig National Convention for the high office to which he is triumphantly elected by the People—a nomination unsought by him and unpremeditated by a large portion of the Delegates who met together at Harrisburg to select a Presidential candidate—An eye-witness to the proceedings of that Convention, and the thrilling scenes of devotion, exalted, self sacrificing patriotism in which its deliberations terminated, we have never, from that hour to the present, doubted for a moment the success of General HARRISON. The spirit of a new, regenerating, and predominating spirit in the politics of the country, was visible in the choice which placed his name before the American People. The enthusiastic response from every State in the Union which sanctioned that choice evinced the deep and general sympathy of the People in the feelings and principles which produced it.—The nation was prepared to cast off the shackles of party tyranny which the Federal Government was riveting on its limbs. It had grown sick of the tyranny of arbitrary party names, which had lost all significance, and only served to keep alive prejudices of preceding centuries, and to separate men from each other whose principles and wishes were the same. Under such circumstances, a candidate in whose support the great body of the People could unite on common ground—who could call forth the patriotism, the admiration, and the good-will of all—one whose services to the country entitled him to the country's gratitude—whose integrity and purity of character were unquestioned and unquestionable—whose qualifications were undoubted, and whose principles were identified with the liberal and catholic principles of the Whig party—was demanded alike by the exigencies of the country and the wishes of the People. Such a man was WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The nomination of Gen. HARRISON was an enigma to the friends of Mr. VAN BUREN. Familiar themselves only with the severe discipline of the party treadmill on which they moved, they could neither appreciate the motives which dictated this high and invaluable tribute of respect to the worth of a private citizen of the Republic, nor comprehend how a man could have any hold on the affections of the People who was not the acknowledged leader of a party. Accustomed to regard no merit other than that of mere partisanship—mindful only of usages which made a few prominent men in their own ranks the privileged recipients of all public honors, they overlooked all claims which might exist among the millions who lived and moved beyond the limited circle of party exclusiveness.

To these causes may be attributed the blank stare of astonishment with which our opponents received the announcement of the Whig nomination. Every epithet that derision could coin was consequently lavished on Gen. HARRISON. Insult followed insult in quick succession. His name, his fame, his honorable age, his obscure home, were alternately made the theme of reproach and scurrilous attack. From week to week the collar press teemed with some new calumny—some fabrication more atrocious than the last. The louder this clamor became, the more base and dastardly these attacks, the more ardently the People thronged around the banner of their chosen candidate. The feelings of the nation were outraged—the sympathy, the pride, the generosity, the patriotism of the nation became aroused and enlisted in the conflict. The honest heart of the People shrank from the miscreants who could thus be brought to defame one of the most pure and deserving men in the country.

These attacks on General HARRISON gave constant occasion for recalling to public recollection the history of his life, and to present his character to the People in its severe and chastened attributes. A more triumphant mode of vindicating him against the malice of his assailants could not have been devised. His conduct both in the cabinet and the field formed an eloquent refutation of every calumny, while the domestic virtues and charities that clustered around the sanctuary of his retirement endeared him to the affections of the People. Patriotism, as in days of old, summoned the Muses to her aid to honor worth. While the minions of the palace were hissing with mockery and hate, the LOG CABINS of the land become vocal with his praise. Nobly have the American People vindicated themselves against the charge of ingratitude so often brought against Republics. The returns which every mail brings us show how powerfully popular enthusiasm has been enlisted in behalf of General HARRISON. In every State, city, and county, and in almost every town and district where the election has been held, his name has outstrip[ped] those of the most popular candidates. Neither local claims to support, nor personal recommendations to public confidence, nothing that the highest talents could command, or wealth purchase, or virtue win, have been able to elicit the strong and sufficient testimony of popular regard every where yielded spontaneously to General HARRISON.

With these demonstrations of the feelings of the People towards their President elect, have we not reason to look forward to his administration as the commencement of a new and happy era in the political concerns of the country? He comes into office with the moral power of a free and mighty People to sustain him. He has nothing to fear from an open, fearless, uncompromising course of policy. His character eminently fits him for the task to which he has been called. No man since *General* WASHINGTON has possessed more advantages to carry out the comprehensive design of our republican form of government, and to give to all its functions the vigor and energy necessary to the growth, prosperity, and happiness of the People.—The country looks to him for a bold and decided correction of the abuses and usurpations of his immediate predecessor. It looks to him to bring back to the conduct of public affairs the purity, the statesmanship, and the elevated patriotism which distinguished the administration of WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON and MADISON. It looks to him to put an end to the mystifying intrigues, the party supremacy, the shameless corruption and rank profligacy and peculation which, during the last twelve years, have made us miserable at home and contemptible abroad. It looks to him to cast out the whole tribe of Federal cormorants and harpies that have fastened themselves on the vitals of the country and sucked up its life-blood. It looks to him to call in public employment men who have some [illegible] of patriotism and some principles of honesty to recommend them. Nor does it look to him in vain.

From the National Intelligencer.

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR.

The long agony to over[illegible] the reign of misrule, folly, corruption, and terror is at an end: the incubus has been removed, and the nation will be again restored to its pristine vigor, healthfulness, and purity.—What a debt of gratitude do we owe the Great Disposer of human destinies, and how deeply should we feel the blessing to have that, in his [illegible] mercy, vouchsafed to bestow [illegible] but the Divine interposition [illegible] weighing has saved a suffering [illegible] and which have been brought upon them by the [illegible] and wretched fatuity of those who have been placed in power, [illegible] was verging rapidly to [illegible] and the country had reached the very brink of ruin and bankruptcy. Power has blinded our rulers; and Deity seemed to have given them up to blindness of mind and hardness of heart, till they had [illegible] conceive they were omnipotent, and could commit any outrage and folly, they pleased with entire impunity. Every step they took was blunder, and every act was one of oppression, folly, or madness.—The whole country was afflicted with a horrid paralysm, and began to despair of the Republic. [illegible] of the past twelve years will be read [illegible] and sorrow by the future patriot [illegible] and posterity will wonder [illegible] gent People had so quietly [illegible] mitted to the destructive [illegible] policy of men whose whole political career was a tissue of abominations, and whose acts proved them to be not only imbecile, but, in a large [illegible] corrupt and profligate. The [illegible] upon us this curse for our [illegible] we might repent of them in [illegible] ashes.—We have been, in [illegible] by suffering, and let us return [illegible] that great and glorious Being who [illegible] us at last out of our tribulation [illegible] the nation once more in a [illegible] to confer happiness and [illegible] the People. The dark cloud has [illegible] ted, and the light of Heaven [illegible] upon our fortunes. Let us rejoice [illegible] press our deep felt gratitude to the [illegible] ty. One day of thanksgiving should [illegible] apart throughout the whole land, [illegible] blessing thus bestowed upon us by a kind and beneficent Providence.

"Blessed be the Lord God, who only doeth wonderous things. And blessed be his glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen and amen." W.

MR. ADAMS'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening we were present at a lecture at Warren street Chapel by John Q. Adams—and we were gratified at seeing this distinguished man, now far advanced into the vale of years, exhibit unequivocal proofs of physical as well as intellectual vigor. We cannot but hope that our national councils will derive benefit from his practical wisdom and experience for many years to come.

The subject of his lecture was of a nature not often selected for the purpose of edifying and entertaining a popular audience, being a definition of *Faith*, and a description of its attributes and importance. A tone of deep feeling piety pervaded the lecture throughout, which was also characterized by powerful argument, and a strength of language and energy of manner, which would have won admiration even in his younger days. He regarded religious faith as a belief in a Creator of all things—in the responsibility of man to his Creator—and in the divine mission of Jesus Christ—and he considered Faith as the first and most important of the three great fundamental points of Christianity, viz. Faith, Hope, and Charity—for when Faith was wanting, neither of the others could exist.

He introduced his subject very happily by a narrative of the well known anecdote related by Plutarch, of Alexander of Macedon and his physician Philip—and adverted to Rousseau's criticism of the conduct of Alexander, pronouncing the trait most strongly developed by the Macedonian hero, in drinking off the potion while his physician was reading the letter which Alexander had just given him, and which accused Philip of entertaining a design to poison him, to be *Faith in Virtue*.

Mr. Adams accounted for his selecting such an unusual subject for a lecture before a popular assembly, from the fact that a spirit of wild and extraordinary speculation was abroad—alarming doctrines had been lately expressed, imported from Europe, which tended to subvert the foundations of society, and sap the basis of religion. This spirit of infidelity should be rebuked, and the principle of *reform* should be to build up and preserve, not to destroy.—*Boston paper.*

A clergyman in this town having recently united a couple in the holy bonds of wedlock, called at their residence shortly afterwards to pay his respects to the bride. A sprightly conversation ensued of course, and among other pleasantries our clerical friend inquired of his fair entertainer what she thought of the connubial state. "O," said she with characteristic readiness of reply, "I think it will go for Harrison!"—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Philosopher's Stone.—A man need care for no more knowledge than to know himself, no more pleasure than to content himself, no more riches than to enjoy himself.—*Bishop Hall.*

Rhode-Island Legislature.

Monday, Nov. 16, 1840.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of the State, the two Houses convened in the new Capitol at Providence, R. I. and were duly organized.

SENATE.

A quorum being present, Mr. Dockery moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office ANDREW JOYNER, Esq. the Senator from the county of Hopkins; which was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Mr. Joyner, Messrs. Fenner, Reed, Hazard, Speed, Sprout, Brayton, Weeks, Mayo, Hulbert, Jenckes, Bailey, Hazelton, Allenton, Montgomery, Hayes, Sprague, Dockery, Mansfield, Knight, Porter, Nichols, Hargraves, Chapman, Parks, Rhodes, Gardner, Sweet—27.

For Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, Messrs. Easton, Whitaker, Hawkins, Conner, Etheridge, Winfield, Arrington, Kerr, McDiarmid, Houlden, Rankins, Sloan, Pollock, Reid, Williams, Melvin, Fuller, Orr, Ward, Edwards—20.

For Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wilson—1.

Col. ANDREW JOYNER, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected; when, on motion of Mr. Sprague, he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Wilson and Dockery; whereon he made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

Mr. Mansfield nominated Thomas B. Wheeler for Principal Door keeper. On motion of Mr. Moore, John Crews, on motion of Mr. Mangum, Wm. F. Smith, and on motion of Mr. Albright, B. Yeates, were added to the nomination. The Senate then proceeded to vote, ineffectually, as follows: for Wheeler 22, Crews 24, Smith 2, Yeates 1. The Senate then proceeded to vote again, the two last [illegible] which resulted in the [illegible] Wheeler, he having received 27, [illegible] 22 votes.

On motion of Mr. Albright, [illegible] was then appointed Assistant Door [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the House of Commons were informed by message of the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Speed presented a resolution proposing that the gallery on the right of the Speaker's chair be appropriated exclusively to the ladies, which was, on motion of Mr. Dockery, ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the usual forms of administering the oaths of qualification to the members, Mr. Barringer moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that appointment Wm. A. GRAHAM, [illegible] Orange, who was chosen with [illegible] and on being conducted to the chair by Mr. Barringer, made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Hill, Charles Manly was chosen Principal Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman Clerk Assistant.

Several persons having been nominated, the House proceeded to vote for Door keeper; which resulted in the election of S. J. Finch, Principal Door keeper, and Thomas Anderson, Assistant Door keeper.

Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1840.

SENATE.

Mr. Dockery was appointed Speaker *pro tem.* in consequence of the indisposition of the Speaker.

Mr. Reid presented a resolution proposing to appoint a committee of *five*, for the purpose of preparing permanent Rules of Order and Decorum for the government of the Senate, during the present session, and that the rules of the last session be observed until otherwise ordered, which was adopted, and Messrs. Reid, Worth, Myers, Cooper and Speed were appointed to compose said committee.

The two Houses voted twice for three Engrossing Clerks, which resulted in the election of A. Miller and Gould Hoyt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of the House, and proposing that a joint select committee of two on the part of each House be raised to wait upon the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication which he might see fit to make. A message was subsequently received from the Senate, agreeing to this proposition, and informing that Messrs. Morehead and Orr, compose the committee on their part; upon which Messrs. Wilson and J. T. Miller, were appointed to form said committee on the part of this House. The committee, having performed the duty assigned to them, reported that the Governor would make a communication to the Legislature to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Adams moved that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare and report Rules of Order for the government of this House, and that in the interim the Rules of the last session be observed. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Adams, Hoke, Hill, Barringer, and R. B. Gilliam, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Holland moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint committee to prepare and report joint Rules for the Government of the two Houses; but it being suggested by the Speaker, that the Joint Rules of the last session were to remain permanent until otherwise ordered, the motion was negatived.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignations of Messrs. Brown and Strange, as U. S. Senators, which were read and accepted, and on motion of Mr. Hill, sent to the Senate.

Two ballotings were had for Engrossing Clerks, which resulted in the election of Adolphus Miller, of Davie county, and Mr. Hoyt of Pitt. One yet to be elected.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

SENATE.

Much time was taken up in balloting for an Engrossing Clerk.

The Standing Rules of Order were reported, and being read, were adopted.

On motion, a [illegible] Senate, proposing [illegible] Committee to make [illegible] Senate.

The [illegible] Messages having been [illegible] House proceeded to vote for [illegible] Reporter of Debates, and Mr. McLaughlin, the Clerks of Body Marshall and Ann Peyton. They were countervoted by the Senate and sent to the Senate.

A Message was received from his Excellency, the Governor of the State, of considerable length which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Joyner [illegible] being absent on indisposition, Mr. Dockery, of Richmond, officiated.

A Message was received from the House, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on the Cherokee Lands. Concurred in.

A Message from the House also, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to investigate the title of the State to the Swamp Lands which are to be drained under the direction of the Literary Board. Concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Another vote was had for Engrossing Clerk which resulted in the choice of [illegible] Rose, of Rockingham.

The Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol. This Report will be published in the Journal next week.

Mr. E. P. Miller presented a Petition on the subject of a new County, to be formed of Burke and Wilkes, and to be called Caldwell. Referred to special Committee, composed of the members from these two Counties.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill altering and prescribing the time at which Elections shall hereafter be held in this State. Read first time.

The following committees was appointed under Mr. H. C. Jones' Resolution of yesterday; Messrs. Jones, J. O. K. Williams and Graves, of the House, and Messrs. Sprouill, Arrington and Hellen, of the Senate.

The following Standing Committees was appointed.

On Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, McCleese, Dobson, J. M. Covington, Killian, Poindexter, Raney, Brogden, Biggs, Hawkins, McClenahan and Keesee.

On Propositions & Grievances.—Messrs. Gaudy, Allen, J. T. Miller, Reid, Graves, Holland, J. P. Caldwell, J. F. Moore, Hyman, Patterson, R. Jones, Brummell, W. J. Miller.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. J. B. Jones, Isbell, J. W. Jones, Mutchinson, Dusk, Morrow, McMillan, Jacobs, Davis, Howerton, Rand, Clegg, and Carson.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Pate, J. O. K. Williams, Hill, Winston, Wilson, Berringer, Bryan, Thompson, Whitehurst, Rabuk, Holt, H. C. Jones and Miller.

On Education.—Messrs. Smith, Joiner, Batterman, McLaurin, Mendenhall, J. Walker, Borden, J. R. Gilliam, Wadsworth, Eaton, C. Jones, Beall and E. P. Miller.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Foster, Freeman, Sullivan, J. W. Covington, Caldwell, G. W. Caldwell, Young, Sprouill, Haggin, Russell, King, Wm. B. Lane and Pattie.

JOHN LOCKE.

Two hundred and eight years ago, to-wit August 29, the celebrated John Locke was born. Few ever had better opportunities for improving their minds than he, and few ever made wiser use of them. At 20 years of age, having gone through with the various courses of study at Oxford College, he commenced the study of medicine, to which he principally confined himself for eight years, and did not graduate even until he was 43 years of age. A part of his time was, however, spent in travelling.

This may afford a lesson to some of our readers, who think their education already completed, when they are scarcely one third as old as Mr. Locke was when he completed his studies. Late as it was however, few men have done more for the public good than Mr. Locke. He was the author of some of the most valuable books in the English language; one of which he was thirteen years in preparing. Unlike some of our modern book makers, he seemed to believe that a few good books were better than a great multitude of inferior ones.

Mr. Locke was a hard thinker, and his main object in his writings, was to try to make others think. Towards the close of his life, he spent much of his time in studying the Bible. An Asthmatic complaint probably hastened his dissolution by a few years, though he reached the age of seventy two.—*Charleston Courier.*

NEW ALLOYS OF METALS.

A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloy of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidable than silver, and which will not melt at less than a heat double that which silver will bear; the cost of it is less than 4d. an ounce. Another improvement is in steel: an Englishman at Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast steel in England, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of heating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.—*Mining Journal.*

A Sharp Hit.—"I rise for information," said a clownish member of the Legislature. —"I am very glad to hear it," said his next neighbor, "for no one needs it more."

"I'm getting fat," as the loafer said when he was stealing lard.

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 26, 1840.

THE ILLUMINATION.

Our Town, according to previous notice, was Illuminated on Friday night last, and although the time was short the display was very fine. The weather was unseasonably fine, none could wish better. There were several transparencies, the finest of the Court House, executed principally by the Ladies, was the object of considerable attraction. The one on the North side had the Whig States with the majorities as far as heard. The one on the South side had on it "Harrison, the Cincinnatus of the West, called by acclamation to preside over the Republic." On the one at the East side was inscribed "Harrison, he is honest, he is capable, he is faithful to the Constitution." On the one at the West side was "John Tyler, the Patriot Statesman of Virginia, worthy of his illustrious associate." At Mr. Crittenden's Carriage Shop was another transparency having on it the implements of the trade and the inscription "No reduction of Wages." During the evening several sky-rockets were discharged in fine style and attracted much attention. There was a goodly number of our country friends in town, and they all seemed to enjoy the scene, and such an exhibition was no doubt new to many of them. Well may we rejoice at the "good riddance to bad rubbish," that has been accomplished by him who "ruleth in the armies of earth as well as in the armies of Heaven;" and may Americans learn rightly to appreciate the blessings and the privileges bestowed upon us by a kind Providence, and let them stick to principles rather than names.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Returns from all quarters show that since the foundation of the Republic there never was a party so thoroughly "used up" as the Van Buren party has been. We predicted six months ago in some of our friends, that Mr. Van Buren would not more than three States, and we rejoice we came so near to the fact. We do not profess to be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we were led to this conclusion from the zealous manner in which the People seconded the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. There is very little doubt in our minds, that had the election in Virginia been conducted fairly and honorably, that our prediction would have been verified to the letter. The Madisonian states that it was given out in Washington City, that they had votes enough to carry the State—pretty conclusive evidence, in our opinion of fraud when such a thing is stated in Washington City, and the Richmond Whig charges upon the Commissioners of several counties the reception of illegal votes, so upon the whole it is no credit to any party to claim a victory under such circumstances. Hear what the Richmond Whig says:

RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The loss of the Electoral vote in the sole less sustained by the Whigs in this State—and that, to the conviction of thousands, was affected by fraudulent voting. In every other respect, the contest has demonstrated a Whig triumph—a continued and increased Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a clear Whig gain of three Congressional Districts.

In a moral point of view, the Whig triumph is perfect and complete. The intelligence of this State—the Republican portion of the State—the old and renowned revolutionary Virginia, is Whig to the core, by 3,500 majority. Old Virginia, the Virginia of Washington, Henry and Jefferson, is Old Virginia still, and would, notwithstanding all the illegal votes that were polled, have given her vote to her illustrious son, but for a few counties, of Scotian descent, principles of whose people never heard of John Locke, or John Hampden, of Pitt, or of Russel, and who cannot speak or understand a word of the immortal language in which John Milton wrote. The Anglo-Saxon race—tyrant-haters themselves, and the descendants of tyrant-haters through five centuries, have had their voices stifled in this great struggle for liberty—by—not the descendants of the Dutch, who whipped Philip of Spain, and maintained their independence against the combined Catholics of the world—but by the descendants of Scotian Dutch, whose history was never written, whose government has been mediatized, and their land marks erased from the map of Europe, and who never understood or could be made to understand the first principle of civil liberty. These have overruled the low-lands and the chivalrous spirits of the mountains, and given the day against us. While the reflection, which the fact inspires, is in some respects humiliating, in others it is cheering—Brute force and error cannot long maintain the unequal combat against intelligence and truth.

But even this solid mass of calamity had availed nothing, had only the true and legitimate votes of the People of Virginia been heard. At the lowest estimate there have not been less than an average of 50 illegal votes polled against us in each county of the State—in some more, in some less—but the aggregate will reach at least 9000 or 9500. To this, however, we must submit for the present; and we do so only because the great result—the election of Gen'l Harrison—has not been affected by it. But, if there be power with the people, the repetition of such corruption will be prevented in future.

☞ The Legislature of Alabama met at Tuscaloosa, on the 2d instant. Mr. Cottrell, of Lowndes county, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Sam'l Walker, Esq. of Madison, Speaker of the House.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexan.	1160	693	1853	693
Ashe,	841	654	m. 187	
Buncombe,	1331	811	1668	657
Bertie,	423	888	m. 111	
Bladen,	889	451		m. 49
Beaufort,	949	363	906	306
Burke,	1336	913	1225	659
Cabarrus,	840	806	891	864
Columbus,	543	946	364	819
Chatham,	1775	893	1894	667
Chowan,	382	398	m. 170	
Cumberland,	951	920	814	849
Camden,	238	91	m. 209	
Craven,	971	649	998	841
Cherokee,	599	130	414	113
Dupin,	734	798	863	197
Davidson,	1469	478	1441	290
Edgecomb,	131	1268	139	1374
Franklin,	868	636	274	698
Gaston,	873	760	933	778
Gates,	391	377	m. 69	
Granville,	1200	1200	m. 93	
Guilford,	2211	469	2330	414
Halifax,	1162	446	m. 262	
Hertford,	284	233	m. 197	
Haywood,	433	942	431	221
Iredell,	1668	331	m. 1458	
Johnston,	1569	619	1087	549
Jones,	213	191	243	198
Lincoln,	933	2954	1009	1925
Lenoir,	264	1206	m. 138	
Macon,	431	940	899	168
Moore,	540	617	m. 93	
Montgomery	1162	198	1136	185
Mecklenburg,	1964	2231	1009	1946
Martin,	344	474		m. 206
New Hanover	1780	1209	2813	1043
Northampton,	1562	519	m. 187	
Orange,	1566	1549	1630	1446
Person,	1256	553	274	529
Pasquotank,	1250	229	m. 539	
Pitt,	1625	519	627	391
Rowan,	1494	1194	m. 462	
Rowan & D.	1622	874	1625	737
Randolph,	1267	346	m. 1072	
Rockingham,	1339	1000	579	950
Robeson,	601	568	579	309
Richmond,	672	79	823	102
Rutherford,	1659	546	1502	540
Sampson,	473	723		m. 188
Surry,	1130	984	m. 152	
Washington,	379	95	432	54
Wilkes,	1424	1278	1460	114
Warren,	88	793	105	754
Wayne,	993	577	806	731
Wake,	1930	1367	1094	1147
Yancy,	398	417	m. 112	
	49,031	31,436	37,492	21,932

The returns from 57 counties shows a Harrison majority of 15,000, and 8 counties to be heard from, which gave Morehead 2,284 and Saunders 3,880.

VIRGINIA.

Official returns have been received at the State Department from 100 counties and four towns, which give, if we have made a correct addition,

Van Buren,	38,209
Harrison,	36,587
Van Buren majority,	1622

The counties are the counties from which official returns have not been received. We give the reported majorities, which, if correct, will not materially vary the majority.

Nearly 80,000 votes have been polled—the largest vote ever taken since the foundation of the Government, by nearly 30,000. In 1836, the vote was—

Whig,	23,382
Van Buren,	30,503
Total,	53,885

The Whigs, by changes and young men becoming of age, have increased their vote from 23 to 39,000—whilst the Feds, by hook or by crook, by men in Buckram, &c., have increased theirs, from 30 to about 40,000.

The counties from which no official returns have been received, give the following vote:

Whig,	1,453
Van Buren,	1,450
	3

NEW YORK.

Complete returns from this State show Harrison's majority to be 12,253. The delegation to Congress consists of 21 Administration and 19 Whig members.

	V. B.	W.
Senate,	11	21
Assembly,	62	66
	73	87
		73
Whig majority on joint ballot		14

PENNSYLVANIA.

The *official* returns have been published, and they exhibit the following result:

Harrison	143,019
Van Buren	142,676
Harrison's majority,	343

About the tightest squeeze ever known in a vote of 285,695!

DELAWARE.

Official returns from this State give to Harrison a majority of 1194; for the Whig Governor a majority of 915, and for Congress a Whig majority of 974. Not a single Van Buren man was elected in the State.

The Legislature will stand: In the House 21 Whigs; in the Senate, 5 Whigs and 4 Vans; Whig majority on joint ballot 22.

TENNESSEE.

Full returns have not been received from this State but there is nothing to induce doubt that the majority will be as great as predicted. The Harrison Tornado has swept even by the very doors of the Hermitage. The County of Davidson, in which are Nashville and the Hermitage; gives a majority of 683 for Harrison. The vote at Creel's (Hermitage) precinct was for Harrison 104, Van Buren 29.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of November 10th, furnishes a Table of all the Counties in the State, which give

Harrison,	2461
Van Buren,	558
Whig majority,	1903

OHIO.

The Columbus State Journal has returns from all the counties in Ohio, except five. They show that there has been a gain for Harrison over the vote for Corwin, in *every County heard from* except four, in which the aggregate V. B. gain is 161. The Harrison gain, as far as heard from, is upwards of 9000, and Harrison's majority will exceed 20,000.

ILLINOIS.

In 80 counties heard from Harrison's majority is 2,919 votes. There are eighty-seven counties in the State, and the total Van Buren majority in August was only 1,850 votes.

MISSISSIPPI.

The returns by last evening's mail strengthen our hopes of Mississippi. She, too, seems to have yielded to the "irresistible genius of emancipation." Returns, official and unofficial, from twenty-eight counties give Harrison a majority of 3,050, and a gain over the majorities of 1839 of 2,274 votes; leaving but 900 Van Buren majority to overcome in the remaining twenty-seven counties.

GEORGIA.

Official returns have been received from 91 counties, which stands as follows:

Harrison,	39,960
Van Buren,	31,437
Maj. for Harrison,	8,528

INDIANA.

In fifty-eight out of the eighty-seven counties of this State, the Harrison majority has reached 17,000. Like Ohio, this State seems to be all going one way, and what the entire Whig majority will be, no one can pretend to predict.

States that have voted for Harrison and Tyler.

New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
Kentucky,	15
Georgia,	11
Maine,	10
Maryland,	10
Indiana,	9
Connecticut,	8
New Jersey,	8
Rhode Island,	4
Massachusetts,	14
Michigan,	3
Delaware,	3
Tennessee,	15
North Carolina,	15
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Illinois,	5
Alabama,	7
Vermont,	7
	216!

Doubtful.

Missouri,	4

States that have voted, or will vote, for Van Buren.

South Carolina,	11
New Hampshire,	7
Arkansas,	3
Virginia,	23
	44

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body convened according to law in Raleigh on the 19th instant. A Joiner, Esq. of Halifax (W.) was elected Speaker, receiving 27 votes. L. D. Wilson, Esq. of Edgecombe, (V. B.) was his opponent and received 21 votes.

In the House, Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, (W.) was elected Speaker without opposition.

The Register predicts a harmonious session. The Whigs feel no disposition to rejoice immoderately over the vanquished, and our Van Buren friends seem to acquiesce with a good grace in the dogma, that "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." Both parties will, we believe, turn their attention, at once, to such measures as may seem best calculated to elevate the character of the State.

We were in hopes of receiving the Governor's Message in time for this week's paper, but it has not been received. We have only the following notice of it by the Register:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message of Gov. DUDLEY was transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday last. As it passed immediately into the hands of the Printer to the House, we have been unable to procure a copy; but hope to do so for our next. We learn that it is a document of considerable length, written in the bold, free style of its author. A large portion of it is devoted to National Affairs and Internal Improvements, whose consistent and zealous advocate the Governor has always been. We learn that some of the Administration party dislike exceedingly the pungent manner in which the Governor speaks of Mr. Van Buren and his measures. Perhaps, they think he should have acted on the maxim—"Speak no ill of the *dead*." Be this as it may, Governor DUDLEY is one of those who wears "his opinions on his sleeve for Daws to peck at." He will speak and write what he thinks, when the circumstances demand it, without stopping to enquire whose morbid sensibility may be pained.

☞ Now the Election is over, we take the liberty of calling to the remembrance of one of our Loco Foco friends, an expression he made to us that an over-ruling Providence would frown on the party that "LIED" most. What think you now, Colonel, of the Van Buren party? According to your own test they have lied most.

THE WAY MISSISSIPPI IS GOING.

At Pass Christian, in Mississippi, out of twenty-seven votes deposited in the ballot box, twenty-six were for Harrison. The Locofoco who voted for Van Buren, offered the inspectors ten dollars, it is said, for leave to take his vote back again.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Hon. H. W. Connor requests us to say, that he cannot agitate a candidate for Congress. He makes this announcement thus early to give the district, which he has so long and so faithfully represented, ample time to cast about for a successor.—*Lincoln Republican.*

PENITENTIARY AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We are glad to see that the "Standard," whose associate Editor is a Lawyer, is pressing upon the attention of the Legislature, the establishment of a Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum. Our views on these subjects have been too repeatedly expressed, to need repetition. If there be a State in the Union, where there is a necessity for reform in the Criminal Code, that State is North Carolina; and we hope the Legislature will not adjourn, without taking efficient steps, at least, towards the introduction of the Penitentiary system. It is not only desirable on the score of humanity, but as a source of constant Revenue to the State, it will always prove if properly managed.—*Ral. Reg.*

SPECIAL ELECTION.

At a Special Election held in Richmond County, on the 12th inst. for a member of the House of Commons, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of GEORGE THOMAS, Col. JOHN W. COVINGTON (Whig) was elected. The poll stood: Covington [Whig] 597—Terry 149. Mr. C. has taken his seat.—*ib.*

To the Editors of the Carolina Watchman:

KIRKLAND, Nov. 12, 1840.

Some of your Subscribers, no doubt would be gratified to hear of the number of inhabitants in the different Counties in this State, I send you the number in the County of Cabarrus, which is 9487—there are 3644 white males, and 3509 Females, 2191 Slaves, 103 free persons of Color, 3249 free white persons under 15 years of age, 4 classical Schools, and 147 Students, 22 primary Schools, and 513 Scholars, 84 free white persons over 20 years of age that cannot read, and 20 Professionals.

Yours respectfully,
R. KIRKPATRICK,
Assistant Marshal.

The Rights of the People are not to be sold.

FOR SALT RIVER,
KINDERHOOK AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

THE STEAMBOAT VAN BUREN,
ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD,
COMMANDANT, AMOS KENDALL,

Will leave on the 4th of March next, for *Salt River* via *Kinderhook*.

For Freight or Passage apply at the *White House*, Washington City, or at the Captain's office.

N. B.—All Baggage, Extra Globes, and Glentworth Papers, at the risk of the owners.

Hypocrites will be in attendance to amuse the passengers, free of charge.

B. F. Butler, Jesse Hoyt, Recorder Morris, F. P. Blair, and other choice spirits, it is expected, will be among the forward deck passengers.

☞ *Gold and Silver only received for passage.*

IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

The N. Y. Star makes the following announcement:

O. K.—OFF FOR KUBA.—We are informed that Francis P. Blair, Esq., of the Washington Globe, has sailed for Cuba, in the Christoval Colon. We do not hear that Mr. Woodbury or Mr. Poinsett are among the passengers in that vessel. Probably Mr. Blair has gone on as an *avant courier*, to see that comfortable quarters are prepared for their reception by the fourth of March.

Noble Rebuke.—The fact that Mr. Van Buren has met with an overwhelming defeat in the election precinct in which Gen. Jackson resides, furnishes an impressive commentary on the attempt of the ex-President to dictate to his fellow-citizens of Tennessee. The vote in the Hermitage precinct stood,

For Van Buren,	29.
For Harrison,	104!

—*Raleigh Star.*

Early Movement.—We have it on the authority of some of the Northern papers, that a portion of the Administration party have rallied thus early under the banner of General WINFIELD SCOTT, for the next President of the United States.

Pilatka, Nov. 1st, 1840.—By last night's express I am enabled to give you the result of the conference of the Indians with Gen. Armstead at Tampa Bay.

Halleck Tustenugga, Tiger Tail, and six others came in at the appointed time, and among other things, agreed to meet the General with 300 of their people at Fort King on the 7th inst. for the purpose of further negociations. It is expected that the two Chiefs named, will proceed to Washington and visit the President in *propria persona*.

If they should deem it their interest to come in good faith, it may end the war, as they probably have it in their power to dictate terms of peace: but I opine that if the war is ended only upon the good faith of the Indians, it will last forever and a day. They are like England on the boundary question: they will appoint commissioners and negociate until doomsday—and until doomsday hold on to the country.

The Albany Argus, speaking of the result of the great contest, characterises it as "the general defeat of the American Democracy." Pray, what is the Democracy? Have the People been defeating themselves? Or, in this happy country, is it the *office-holders* only who compose the Democracy? Give us a definition, sweet sirs!—*N. Y. Con.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 13.

Brandy, French,	90 a 1 00	Feathers,	37 a 40
do Apple,	30 a 40	Flour,	5 a 5 50
Bacon,	8 a 10	Hides,	3 a 4
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	9 a 10	Molasses,	30 a 35
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails & Spikes,	12½ a 15
Cotton,	8½ a 9	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	90 a 2 00
Corn,	40 a 50	Steel,	6½ a
Flaxseed,	70 a 75	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 18.

Bacon,	9 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	3 a 3
Bagging,	24 a 28	Molasses,	43 a 45
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	9 a	Sugar,	10 a 12
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	62½ a
Corn,	62 a	do. bulk,	50 a
Flour,	5½ a	Tallow,	10 a 11½

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 19.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 00
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 52
Bacon, rotund,	7 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 37	do English,	6 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 9	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	800 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	6 7 a 7	do N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 14.

Bacon,	8½ a 13	Lard,	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	13 a 12	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	9 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7 a 8	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	83½ a 87½
Corn,	55 a 58	Salt, sacks,	90 a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6 7	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 0	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 23	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Teas,	45 a 91

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. Alexander R. Smith, of Wadesboro', will preach in the Methodist Church, on Saturday and Sunday next, the 28th and 29th inst.

Nov. 23, 1840.

Attention! Cavalry.

AGREEABLY to a meeting of the members of the Charlotte Troop on the 12th instant, they have appointed the first Saturday of December next, to have a meeting in Charlotte for to elect their Officers. It is hoped that there will be a general attendance of the members.

A MEMBER.

Nov. 24, 1840. 1w

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffatt's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do *Old Madeira* WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only, wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.

Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. 2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Wm. Davidson vs. Jeremiah Alderson. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Joseph Weeks and John Weeks, Executors of John Weeks, dec'd. and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $3. 4t4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Henry Cathey, agent for Andrew Cathey, vs. Wm. L. Westmoreland. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Moses Alexander and him summoned as Garnishee.

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B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $3. 4t4

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having been connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co. in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BALNA WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

An Escape after the Manner of Burns Treack.—Two of the convicts, named Jas. R. Cooper and Gardner W. Harrington, escaped from the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge on the night of the 18th ult. The manner in which they effected their escape, though ingenious, deserves notice, not for its ingenuity alone, but to show what man will undergo for the recovery of liberty.

To prevent the effects of humidity, the cells in the lowest story have a counter-arch of brick under the plank floor. These counter-arches, with a very few saw, made an opening in the floor in the darkest part of their cells, the joints of which would deceive the most experienced eye, particularly as they always left a little sand on the floor, with the apparent intention of keeping their cells clean. By these openings they could descend in the night. They commenced by cutting through a brick wall, three feet thick, which seperated their cells; then through the wall communicating to another cell, in order to have space to put the bricks and earth to be taken from their intended excavation. This excavation was about fourteen feet in length at a depth of four and a half feet. To make this subterraneous cavity, they first pierced through a wall two feet thick, then through the foundations of the outside wall six and a half feet thick, making the opening for their exit in the great court of the Penitentiary. They thence descended into the garden by the roof of a work shed. This labor must have required at least six months; for the tools found in the excavation consisted of three small pieces of iron, two of which are old mortising chisels, three quarters of an inch broad.

We get the above particulars from an article in the Baton Rouge Gazette, which states that one of the men who escaped has been apprehended and brought back, and adds: "The warden of the Penitentiary lately learned from a prisoner that two, who had previously escaped, are now at the head of a band of robbers, about 30 miles beyond Natchez, on the great mail route."

"Where is there any better English written in the world than the daily editorials of the National Intelligencer? It is the only political paper in the country, in which there is seen a violation of taste, grammar, or good sense, and it should be taken in all schools, subscribed for by all parents, for sons in college, or in business away from home."—*N. P. Willis.*

GENIUS.

Sheridan Moore has a remark on the subject of Genius, to this effect: Genius is a lump of your flour, very conducive to the public good, but benefits the room within very little.

POETRY.

JUBILEE SONG.

The following patriotic Song is from the pen of Dr. Townsend of New Haven, the most distinguished of our American Poets.

SUCCESS TO TIPPECANOE.

"Give me the songs of a Nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

TUNE—"*The Campbell's are coming.*"

The Day is all over; the Battle is done;
The Field—it is conquered; the Victory won:
We've carried our leader triumphantly through;
Then peal our Hurras for Old Tippecanoe;
For Glory, bright beaming, has shown us the way,
To the heat of the conflict, the thick of the fray:
We're taught the proud Freeman, what deeds we can do;
Then hail to the triumph of Tippecanoe!

Chorus—Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!
Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!
Old Tip is a coming—he's let his Log Cabin!
Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!

Brave Tippecanoe has come out of the West,
To deliver the land from a hurtful Pest;
A Plague, such as Freedom before never knew,
Had fled at the touch of Old Tippecanoe!
The foul spot that darkened the roll of our Fame;
The black lines recording our annals of Shame;
A proud hearted Nation no longer shall rue;
They've all been *expunged* by Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

Bold Tippecanoe has dethroned little Van;
His country to raise, he'll do all that he can;
Sound Measures—he'll carry them steadily thro';
Never fear for the honest Old Tippecanoe!
Like Washington, vigilant ever and just,
He'll always be faithful and true to his trust;
To cherish the Good, and give Merit its due,
Is Glory enough for Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

A hard work he'll have, the foul palace to clean,
But soon it all garnished and swept shall be seen;
And decently simple and plain to the view,
Shall the House be that sheltors Old Tippecanoe!
No Carpets from Brussels, no Vanity Fair,—
No Gold Spoons, or Bouquets, or *ar-omatic* there;
Good stuff from our Workmen shall furnish it through;
The Mansion of Patriot Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

No Parties Exclusive, no Minuet Balls,
No Levees *a la Royale* shall flout in his Halls;
The String of his Door shall never be drawn thro';
Always Welcome's the word with Old Tippecanoe!
No Banquets he'll give *alamode de Paris*;
No Wines of great price on his board you shall see:
But Sirloin, and Bacon, and HARD CIDER too,
Shall be the plain fare of Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

From highest to lowest, all offices then
Shall be filled with Good, Faithful, and Vigilant men;
Clear proof they are Competent, Honest, and True,
Is all that is wanted by Tippecanoe!
The Treasury then shall be safe and secure;
The hands that control it shall ever be pure;
For the Gold of his Country, a long Service thro',
Never stuck to the fingers of Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

No double-faced Janus shall sit in the chair,
Who to all sides a simper eternal shall wear;
But frankly he'll tell the whole Land what he'll do:
There's no Double-Dealing with Tippecanoe!
He has solemnly said, When one term shall expire
To the shades of North Bend he will surely retire;
And certain as Truth, when his One Term is thro'
Again to the Plough will go Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

Then let us all stand by the Honest Old Man,
Who has rescued the country, and best little Van:
The Spirit of Evil has gotten its due;
It 's laid by the strong arm of Tippecanoe!
In the Front Rank our Nation shall now take its stand,
Peace, Order, Prosperity brighten the land:
Thus loud swell the voice of each Good Man and True—
Success to the gallant Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A romantic incident has just occured in the Marylebone Infirmary. Ann Dempsey, a young and interesting girl, who had been the support of an aged mother, had gone into the infirmary for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a dropsical complaint, which had assumed the form of a large tumour. She was warned on the painful and even perilous nature of the operation, but she expressed her resolution to submit to it, owing to the ardent wish that her life might be spared for her mother's sake. The operation was accordingly performed in the presence of her mother and several eminent medical men. It lasted two hours and forty minutes, and the magnitude of the tumor taken from her may be imagined when it contained no less than two gallons and a half of water. Notwithstanding the long and painful operation, singular to relate, this heroic girl never uttered a single cry; but at the conclusion tears were observed rolling down her cheeks, and being desired not to shed them, she replied that "they were tears of joy at her freedom from the incubus which had so long afflicted her." As she appeared to be in a sinking condition, the medical gentleman, upon a consultation, deemed a fresh infusion of blood into her veins absolutely necessary.—On making inquiries as to whom they could procure to provide the blood, it was ascertained that two men were in an adjoining room, one 25, and the other between 30 and 40 years of age, anxiously awaiting the issue of the operation. Believing them, in the first instance, to be relatives of the poor girl, they were ushered into the room, when it turned out that the eldest was her employer, for whom she worked at shoe binding, and the other a journeyman in the same employ, both devotedly attached to the unfortunate girl. On being made acquainted with her state, and what was requested to be done for the patient, they both simultaneously volunteered to supply the blood from their veins. Much bitterness of feeling and contention between them ensued as to which should do so, which was put an end to by the decision of the surgeons in favour of the youngest, who, baring his arm, with great energy exclaimed, "that he was willing to loose the last drop of his blood to save her life." The blood was then carefully injected from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man fainted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the remainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted, for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found to be afflicted with a severe diarrhœa, which increased until it became a confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the deathbed scene is represented as truly affecting. She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, bade him cut off a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother, she then entered into prayers with the Rev. Mr. Moody, the Chaplain to the work-house, and in the midst of it expired.

"MILISHA JUTY."

"Right ableak" said Capt——to his newly raised company, as he suddenly came in contact with a bank of oyster shells.

"That are's a wrong order," said a veteran looking fellow, with a gun without a lock and with a polish not dissimular to Rip Van Winkle's, after his twenty years's sleep.

"Keep your jaw," said the Captain "and hold up your head like a man"—"Fine looking fellows," continued he "our country is safe with such sodgers,"—I say Lieutenant, what is you arter in letting that are soldier walk on the pavement, I say, Sargeant, take three men, and bring him into the ranks."

"The captain says you must come into the ranks and keep step (addressing the stray soldier.) "I guess I shan't do no such a thing. I've got my feet muddy already; and if they gets wet I guess as how, I shall be poorly for a month."

"You better come in now, Mr——I'll tell the Captain what you say."

"Ha, ha, ha, and what does I keer if you does. A'nt I an independence man."

"Captain, the man says he won't come in."

What! not mind what I says to him!—abominable! Well, let him have his own way, I guess I'll tell the Colonel, that I will. To the right about turn, and mind that mudhole—dress—eyes right, forward—left foot afore, boys—keep your heads up—fine looking fellows—glorious day—forward march." And away we went up Broadway in style. "I don't like this training," said my next neighbor, "its a dead loss to me of six dollars." "And I do like it," said another, in the next file, "its a glorious time to frolic—almost equal to the fourth of July."

"No talking boys—no talking—I can't allow talking—regulars never talk," said the Captain.

Well, we marched a mile or two to the grand place of operations—were drummed about for an hour or so—saw half a dozen military looking men on horseback come out to review and examine us—passed inspection—were dismissed for half an hour—half of us got drunk—were called to arms—drummed through the streets again—and then permitted to go to our homes, with headache enough to last a week. And this is—New York Militia duty.

A PRIVATE.

Final Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Happoldt & Asbury have been heretofore apprised that the Book of accounts has been in the possession of the subscriber for adjustment since the 1st January last, those who do not come forward and settle by Cash or at least by Note between this and the 1st January 1841 may expect to pay Costs. Duty directs this course.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Nov. 17, 1840. 49

For Sale.

A FIRST rate Northern made Carriage. Apply to H. B. Williams, B. P. Boyd or Charles Overman.

Nov. 17, 1841. 8tf

Negroes for Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 8th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, SEVEN NEGROES, to wit: a Negro Woman, aged about 35 years and a child 7 months; a Girl about 12 years; a Girl about 11 years; a Boy about 8 years; a Girl about 6 years old and a Boy about 3 years old.

Due attendance will be given by

THOMAS T. JOHNSON, *Commissioner.*

Nov. 3, 1840. 49

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ANSON, Capt. Lobbuck, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr. for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, *President.*

Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. 45tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of N. C. Candlish for a repeal of the law dispensing with two of the four County Courts in Mecklenburg, so as to restore the original number of four County Courts to each and every year.

Oct. 20, 1840. 6

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, the last spring of Last December one, a Black Filly, two years old, the right hind foot white. Any Person taking up said Filly and returning her to me in Charlotte shall be paid for their trouble.

JOHN PENDLETHY.

Nov. 3, 1840. 49

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hendrix Mine, ten miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Lincoln Steward decd. are requested to come forward and settle against Christmas. As the estate is in debt no longer indulgence can be given.

J. W. POTTS, *Admr.*

Oct. 27, 1840. 4t

E. H. ANDREWS, DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, that he is at present on a visit to Virginia, but expects to return in the course of from 6 to 10 weeks, from which time he shall make Charlotte his permanent residence. His permanency he hopes will give satisfaction and surety of his performing his operations faithfully to the best of his skill and ability.

Oct. 19, 1840. 18

To the Public.

THE public are hereby warned against an imposter, by the name of DOUGLAS, who is loafing about the country with no occupation except pleasing the people by guessing on a Machine he calls a Cymbal. He is very fond of good Liquor and makes tall bills, especially at Taverns, and borrows money by small pieces as frequently as he can dupe the unsuspecting with the idea that his money is in large bills. Said Douglas is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, wears a blue cloth coat, and carries with him saddle bags, &c. He left Charlotte between the 18th and 19th instant, without paying his bill. All Landlords may be on the look out, as he can easily be detected.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE.

AN OVERCOAT was brought away in my wagon from the Anson Convention through mistake, which the owner can have by applying to the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek.

ABNER ALEXANDER.

Nov. 5, 1840. 1w.

PETERS' PILLS.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLICHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Disease, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to authorize the Colonel-Commandants of the Militia of Mecklenburg, to order out their Officers for drill, (non-commissioned as well as commissioned) for at least three days in each and every year. *Oct.* 15, 1840. 6w

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Kanawha C. H. Va. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddux or order, Office of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 8th L. Marshall, President. The letter was mailed 1833, and No. 4786. Tho. Henderson, Cashier, about the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.

May 12, 1840. 33tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 12, 1840.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1840.

Alexander L. Robertson } Petition for Dower.
vs.
Sarah McLaughon }

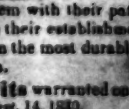
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah McLaughon, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, that the said Sarah McLaughon appear before the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1841, and answer, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Jeremiah H. Kerr, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

J. H. KERR, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $10. 14

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.



THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of marchantable PRODUCE will be taken in payment. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it is comes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. E. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual? I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. E. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 12, 1840. 46tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 20tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and a well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Trotter-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

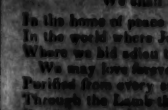
Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw to any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Planters to call and examine, and I shall be sure of sales.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.



THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 8, 1840.

Mrs. M. S. M. Dunn,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Pieces, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Mantle.*"

When the bloom is on the maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony;
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we must toil sore to part.*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Come thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victory's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet, &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depositories, Cashiers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Soule, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

BALNK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this village and the surrounding country, that he will sell at very reduced prices, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

with a general assortment of other Goods, all of which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, whether for Cash or Produce.

The subscriber believes himself that his extensive connexions in the upper and adjoining counties of North Carolina will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.

D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 8, 1840. 4mo[illegible]

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte on the 1st of October, 1840.

A—E. H. Anderson, Edwd. Alexander, Hannah Alexander, Miss S. J. Alexander, Rachel Alexander, Mrs. E. J. Alison, A. J. Alexander, Silas Alexander.

B—S. Bowles, A. R. Berry, R. G. Reid, Thos. Beaty, A. Bryant, M. R. Campbell, Miss M. E. M. C. Bradshaw.

C—Miss D. Carson, Rev. T. R. Cranston, Mr. Caldwell, W. Connelly, R. Cowan, M. Carson.

D—S. Dulin, J. R. Dodge, A. Dunn, R. H. M. Davidson.

F—L. Furlo.

G—R. Griffith 2, A. G. Gee.

H—T. D. Hunter, W. Hunter, P. Hunter, A. Hipp, A. R. Houston, J. Howard, Wm. Hendrason, Mrs. E. Harris, J. O'Hale.

I & J—B. Irwin, R. Jones, Jas. Johnston.

K—Gen. Keesler, Rev. T. S. Kendal, M. J. H. Kennedy.

L—Rev. H. W. Lehman, J. Lankford.

M—H. McLure, F. H. McDowell, W. Markland, Miss C. L. Mosheit, H. Magahay, Z. McKinzie, M. Minahan, A. McLure.

O—Oliver Orr.

P—J. W. Potts, J. Pearson, J. Pickens, Wm. Polt, W. P. Pritchard, W. Phillips, R. Pegram.

R—Charles H. Robinson, J. Ryan, R. H. Rose.

S—B. Steard, Mrs. M. Smith, J. Smith, Huggins & Strickover, C. Sheppard, J. Sharp, W. Sharp, I. Spencer, B. Shelby.

T—Mrs. Narcissa Thompson, S. Tarlton, Rev. G. R. Talley.

W—R. B. Wallace, Jno. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, E. P. Williams, J. G. Williamson, A. T. Wilson, H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Competition is the "LIFE of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Couch Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the country to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 13tf

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their success to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and rendering them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable in this city effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they so eminently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave the collected masses behind to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the projection of these well informed men against quack nostrums—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and to all those other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON.

Charlotte, N. C.